

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED**

SEP 06 2005

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name	Winona Consolidated School
Other name/site number	Triplains High School/Elementary 109 5980 0002

2. Location

Street & number NW Corner of Wilson and 5th Street ☐ not for publication
City or town Winona ☐ vicinity
State Kansas Code KS County Logan Code 109 Zip code 67764

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☒ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title
Kansas State Historical Society

Date
7/21/05

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I herby certify that the property is

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- ☐ entered in the National Register. _____
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register _____
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register _____
- ☐ removed from the National Register _____
- ☐ other, (explain:) _____

Historic Public Schools of Kansas
Winona Consolidated School, Logan County, Kansas

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	5	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	5	total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic Public Schools of Kansas

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter Categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: School

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:

Tudor Revival; Late Gothic Revival; and
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: Brick

Roof: Clay tile

Other: Stone, Stucco, Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Historic Public Schools of Kansas
Winona Consolidated School, Logan County, Kansas

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1926 - 1955

Significant Dates

1926

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Routledge & Hertz, Architects (Hutchinson)

Corlett & Welchons, General Contractor (Hutchinson)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ Previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Public Schools of Kansas
Winona Consolidated School, Logan County, Kansas

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approximately 17

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	4	3	0	5	6	7	7	4	3	2	6	2	4	8
Zone	Easting				Northing										
2															
3															
4															

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Brenda R. Spencer
Organization Preservation Planning and Design Date 18 March, 2005
Street & number 10150 Onaga Road Telephone 785-456-9857
City or town Wamego State Kansas Zip code 66547

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name USD 275 Triplains
street & number Box 97 (5th and Wilson) telephone 785-846-7869
city or town Winona state KS zip code 67764

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section: 7 Page: 1

Historic Public Schools of Kansas
Winona Consolidated School, Logan County, Kansas

Narrative Description

Designed by Hutchinson architects Routledge & Hertz in 1926, the Winona Consolidated School is a two story brown brick structure with a clay tile roof - an intersecting hip with intersecting gable end wings. The concrete and brick structure features stone detailing including a stone cap on the parapet, a stone surround at the twin front entrances, and a stone water table that forms an integral sill at the ground level windows. The plan configuration is a basic rectangle with projecting end wings and a projecting central auditorium and rear gymnasium that form a cross-shaped plan. The plan represents an evolution of the typical Progressive Era rectangular form but clearly reflects tenets of the Standardization Movement - an emphasis on safety and sanitation illustrated by modern concrete and brick construction, and the inclusion of spaces for specially designed uses. The school reflected "modern" educational trends including a separate gymnasium and auditorium, and classrooms designed for domestic science, manual training, and the arts.

Toward the end of the Progressive Era, the design of some schools signaled a move away from the typical two-story red brick rectangular school with a flat roof and parapet. These schools often borrowed from earlier prominent styles such as Classical, Colonial or Spanish Revivals or turned to an emerging new style, Collegiate Gothic. Architecturally, the Winona School is classified as a Late 19th and 20th Century Revival style structure; it is eclectic in design, reflecting a variety of stylistic influences. The prominent clay tile roof is reminiscent of Spanish Revival influences. The gabled end of the projecting end wings are stucco with exposed timbers, a common feature in Tudor Revival structures. The roof form, crenulated parapet, and stone quoining are common characteristics of the Collegiate Gothic style.

Site

Winona School is located at the northwest corner of 5th Street and Wilson Avenue, five blocks north of Highway 40 and the Union Pacific Railroad tracks in downtown Winona. Facing south, the school site is bordered on the south by 5th Street and on the east by Wilson Avenue. There is on-street parking along 5th Street and Wilson Avenue. Tennis courts are located across Wilson Avenue to the east. The school is setback from 5th Street with a grass lawn and deciduous trees between the school and the street. Concrete sidewalks run along the south edge of the site and east side of the school, and extend to the twin entrances on the south side and to the rear addition. The west half of the south lawn is enclosed by a chain link fence for a small playground. A metal clad building, used as storage, is located southwest of the school. The playground and stadium are located northwest of the school. A rear addition constructed in 1960, comprised of a cafeteria, music and shop rooms, and a new gym, extends from the original rear gymnasium and northeast corner of the original school. A garage (c.1926) is located north of the school off of Wilson Avenue. The garage is a rectangular block building with a gable roof. The gable ends are stucco with exposed timbers, like on the school. The building has a wood shingle roof and garage door bays along the east side fronting Wilson Avenue. Three modular units, used for the weight room and classrooms, are located between the garage and new gymnasium and north of the gymnasium. A metal-clad bus barn is located further north of the school, east of the stadium.

Exterior

The south and north facades are symmetrical, comprised of five distinct sections. The main building is rectangular in form, oriented east/west with projecting gabled end wings. The main portion of the school has a clay tile hip roof with exposed rafters at the eaves. The main building is bisected by the auditorium which projects from the center of the south (front) facade, and the gymnasium that projects from the center of the rear (north) facade. The auditorium and gymnasium have clay tile truncated hip roofs that intersect with the main hip roof. The projecting end wings are solid brick walls with stucco gabled ends with exposed timbers, painted white. A narrow three light slot window is in place on the gable end.

The auditorium facade is comprised of three bays. Brick pilasters with stone caps frame the end bays, with a pair of windows on each floor. The center bay of the auditorium is comprised of five regularly spaced pairs of windows on each floor; the upper windows have five-light, arched transoms which although covered, are visible on the interior. The horizontal stone band (cornice) denotes the roof line and a crenulated brick parapet with stone cap rises above the roof line. Built-in scuppers with downspouts are in place at each end of the south auditorium facade.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section: 7 Page: 2

Historic Public Schools of Kansas
Winona Consolidated School, Logan County, Kansas

The main building is comprised of four bays on each side of the auditorium. Immediately flanking the center auditorium are the main building entrances. These twin entry bays project slightly from the building facade and are defined by a gabled parapet and quoined stone surround. "Winona Consolidated School" is inscribed in the stone between the ground level arched entry and pair of upper windows. The entries are recessed, originally a pair of 9/1 wood doors with multi-pane transom, now contemporary metal framed glass doors with single light transom. The outer three bays on each side of the auditorium have a pair of windows on each floor. The windows were originally 6/6 double hung wood windows, typically set in pairs. The majority of windows were replaced in the mid-1970s but the original windows are in place on the upper level of the auditorium (the glass has been painted). Replacement windows are three-pane, single-hung aluminum windows, paired within the original masonry openings. Window air conditioning units are in place in a number of windows. Although the front exterior doors are replacements, most original interior doors, including the foyer doors at the front entrances, are intact.

The east and west facades of the main building are similar in design; they are the side facades of the gabled end wings. The west facade has six pairs of windows on each floor; the stone water table is the only detailing. The east facade has seven pairs of upper windows and six pair of lower windows; there is no window on the south end of the ground level. On the upper floor, the south opening in the center bay has been converted to a door and a metal fire escape installed.

The rear of the original school is mostly obscured by the 1960 rear addition. The end wings on the main building project slightly like on the front facade. The end wings are solid brick with stucco and exposed timbers in the gable ends. There are paired windows on the north (rear) facade of the main building, flanking the rear gymnasium. The upper windows on the north facade of the gymnasium have been infilled with glass block; these are the only gymnasium windows not obscured by the rear addition.

The rear addition was designed for four primary uses. A new cafeteria and kitchen was built off the north side, east of the gymnasium forming an "L" shape around the projecting east end wing. A new music room was built off the rear (north) of the original gym and a shop built west of the music room. The new gym was constructed north of the music room. A new rear entrance was provided between the cafeteria and music room, providing access into the new gymnasium through a corridor along the east side. A one-story red brick structure, the rear addition was designed by Anderson, Srack & Johnson Architects of Salina. The gymnasium has a gable roof; all other spaces have flat roofs. A second addition was completed in 1996, a small project involving the construction of accessible rest rooms off the east side of the 1960 addition. This expansion is also a one-story red brick structure. Although the additions greatly expanded the size of the school, their location off the rear facade maintains the massing and form of the original school as visible from the front.

Interior

The plan configuration is a modified rectangle. The main building form is rectangular with projecting end wings. A central corridor dead-ends at each end wing. The auditorium projects from the center of the south side of the building and the gym from the center of the north side, forming a cross-shaped plan. The main building entrances are located on each side of the auditorium and stairwells are located on each side of the rear gymnasium, providing access to the second floor. Secondary rear entrances are located at the rear stairwells on each side of the gymnasium. The original configuration is intact with one minor modification. The corridor has been extended at the east end wing, to provide access to the cafeteria and kitchen expansion at the northeast corner of the original building. There was some modification to ground-floor classrooms in the east end wing with the construction of the cafeteria.

The corridors retain their original finishes and many significant features. The floors are terrazzo with a concrete base; the walls and ceilings are plaster and a wood chair rail is extant. The original wood doors and transoms are in place in most locations. The doors are three light over a louvered panel wood doors with single light operable transoms. A unique feature in the corridors is the auditorium windows. Although the windows have been replaced or painted on the exterior, the interior auditorium windows are intact and visible in the auditorium and from the main corridor. Florescent lights have been installed in the ground floor corridors and most classrooms. The ceilings in the upper corridor and most classrooms are ceiling panels, apparently original to the building; original light fixtures are in place in the upper corridor and rest rooms. All interior spaces retain the original ceiling height.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section: 7 Page: 3

**Historic Public Schools of Kansas
Winona Consolidated School, Logan County, Kansas**

The main entrances remain near original condition; they are utilitarian in design with no ornamentation. Front exterior doors have been replaced with contemporary glass doors but the original interior doors at the foyer are intact. Interior doors at the twin front entrances are a pair of eight light doors with a six light transom. The original eight light wood doors are also in place at secondary entrances at the rear stairways. The stairways are utilitarian in design; they are concrete stairs with cast iron newel posts. The railings are cast iron with a simple wood cap. Original rest rooms, located beside the stairways on the second floor, are intact.

Even with some modification, the auditorium retains many of its original features and finishes. The auditorium features the original stage on the west end with an ornate wood proscenium surround. The ceiling is applied acoustic tile with exposed wood beams. It has a sloped concrete floor and replacement seats. The balcony on the east end of the auditorium, accessed from the second floor corridor was enclosed and converted to a classroom. As previously noted, the auditorium retains its original windows on the north side at the central corridor; on the south exterior side, the ground floor window were replaced but the original windows are in place on the upper level. The glass on the exterior auditorium windows has been painted, presumably to control natural lighting.

The original gym is intact with some modification. With construction of the new gym in 1960, the balcony was enclosed on the original gym and converted to classroom space. The gym has a wood floor, brick and block walls and glass block in the original window openings on the north (rear) facade. The gym is still used for physical education classes.

The classrooms also retain significant features and finishes. Carpeting and vinyl tile have been installed over wood on classroom floors. The rooms do retain the original plaster walls and paneled ceilings. Original features such as chalk boards and cabinets are intact in most classrooms. A unique feature extant in some classrooms is a built-in locker/cloak room with pivoting panels with a chalk board/tack space on one side. There has been some alteration of classrooms with addition of partition walls in select locations. The alterations are clearly distinguished from the original construction.

The school does have a basement, used primarily for storage and mechanical space. It served as a Civil Defense Shelter in the 1970s. Cast-iron radiators are in place throughout the building. Surface-mounted conduit is in place reflecting new lighting fixtures and outlets in some locations.

The 1960 rear addition is representative of the period in which it was built. The walls are generally concrete block with brick wainscoting, the floors are linoleum, and the ceilings are suspended acoustic panels with florescent lights. The shop has a concrete floor with exposed steel trusses at the ceiling. The new gymnasium had a vaulted wood ceiling and concrete bleachers on the east and west sides. The additions are clearly distinguished from the original school.

The school was constructed to serve Consolidated District 4 in northwest Logan County in 1926. It was designed, and continues to serve all grades. The high school (and district) offices and classrooms are located in the east half of the school; the grade school classrooms are located in the west half of the school.

Despite the former alterations, Winona Consolidated School retains a significant level of integrity. The exterior retains significant distinguishing features including the original clay tile roof. The replacement windows, although different in style from the original windows, do maintain the size and proportions of the original masonry openings. Likewise, the interior of the school retains significant original features and finishes. The school maintains the original corridor configuration and circulation patterns with only minor modification at the cafeteria addition in the east end wing. The enclosure of the balconies in the auditorium and gymnasium did result in alteration of significant features, but these modifications were made to meet the need for additional classroom space – one of the modifications that has allowed continued use of the building. The school maintains significant interior fabric including the terrazzo floors, plaster walls, the original ceiling height and even some original light fixtures. The school clearly reflects its 1926 design and character.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section: 8 Page: 4

Historic Public Schools of Kansas
Winona Consolidated School, Logan County, Kansas

Narrative Statement of Significance

Winona Consolidated School is significant on a state and local level under Criterion A as the public school in Winona, an important component in the development and survival of the small rural community in western Kansas. The school is also significant under Criterion C as a representative of a Progressive Era educational structure. Although eclectic in design, reflecting a variety of Late 19th and 20th Century Revival stylistic influences, the Winona School embodies key characteristics emerging from the Progressive Era – building safety and standardization of curriculum. The school is a concrete and brick fire-proof structure, designed with safety in mind. The school had a separate auditorium and gymnasium, as well as classrooms designed for specific uses including Domestic Science, Vocational Agriculture, Manual Training, and Art. The Winona School is also significant as an example of the work of Hutchinson architects Routledge and Hertz. Harry R. Routledge and Henry Potter Hertz partnered for only a short time, from 1925 – 1932; yet during that period, they were responsible for the design of no less than six county courthouses and numerous public schools in Kansas. Built to serve all grades, the Winona Consolidated School is representative of the Town Graded School property type and meets the registration requirements set forth in the multiple property documentation form, *Historic Public Schools of Kansas*.

The Town of Winona

Winona is located in the northwest quarter of Logan County, as are the two small rural communities of Page City and Russell Springs. Oakley, the county seat, is located in the northeast corner of the county and a fourth small town, Monument, is located ten miles west of Oakley. Logan County is the second county in from the Colorado line. Interstate 70 runs along the northern border of the county on the east half and US Highway 40 runs southwest out of Oakley. Oakley clearly serves a large market spanning Logan and surrounding counties while Winona serves the immediate needs of local and area residents in the northwest portion of the county.

The land on which the town of Winona now stands was given to the railroad in the 1860s when the Union Pacific Railroad began extending their lines west. When the railroad came through northwest Logan County, a town was founded to serve as a freight center; it was named Gopher. The name Gopher was changed to Winona by the railroad company in May of 1886 in honor of Mrs. Bill (Winona) Clark. The Clarks owned a homestead and tree claim north of the town. Upon the death of their child, the Clarks gave the city a plot of land for a cemetery. The same year, the railroad sold the Winona Township land to the Western Town Site Company.¹ Winona is the name of a character in Longfellow's "The Song of Hiawatha." It is an Indian word meaning "little maid of the prairie," which seemed an appropriate name for a new community on the western plains.

The Winona Town Company was chartered on June 30, 1887, taking over the Western Town Site Company the same year.² A number of homesteaders settled in the area and Winona experienced significant growth in the late 1880s. The town was the place to buy lumber, coal, farm equipment, hardware and household supplies. Winona had four grocery stores, two barbershops, two doctors, a lawyer, two livery stables, an auctioneer, creamery stations, a drug store, bank and local newspaper. By the turn of the century, fraternal and social organizations had been established, as had local churches.

The town experienced stable growth into the 1920s. Winona was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1920, its first local elections held in July of that year.³ Although the town endured the challenges of the Great Depression and World Wars, the population declined and never fully recovered. Today Winona has a population of approximately 200. The local economy is primarily farming and ranching, although many local residents have taken second occupations. A small group of businesses provide basic services to local residents. The area has seen signs of progress in the past twenty years: a seed-cleaning business opened, and cable television and natural gas systems were brought to town.⁴ School activities are the primary source of local entertainment. The community is committed to maintaining and supporting their local school system.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section: 8 Page: 5

Historic Public Schools of Kansas
Winona Consolidated School, Logan County, Kansas

Winona Consolidated School

The Winona School has always served as a center of community activity. In years past, a Chautauqua was held in the school four times a year with season tickets sold in advance. Programs featured famous vocalists, musicians, speakers, debates and plays. The auditorium was used for movies on Saturday nights and silent movies were often accompanied by piano music or a phonograph. The last day of school was celebrated by a program and basket dinner followed by the high school baseball team versus the town team (a tradition lasting until WWII).⁵

Oakley, in northeast Logan County, has always had a separate school district, which now includes the town of Monument. School District #4 was organized in the northwestern part of the county in 1886. The school board erected a small school building in the town of Winona. Schools were organized in Russell Springs and Page City in 1887 and 1892, respectively. In 1889 a new school building was built in the east part of Winona; this building burned in 1910. A new frame school was built in 1910 and a high school established in 1911. In 1920, two country school houses were moved to the site to be used for a seventh and eighth grade classroom and a high school manual training room. District #4 was consolidated in 1921 and two Reo buses were used to transport students to the school in town.⁶

The existing Winona Consolidated School was constructed in 1926. It was built on the south end of a 17-acre tract, immediately north of the former school (the land was known locally as Ona Felt's forty). Classes began in the new school on January 3rd, 1927.⁷ The community was rightly proud of their new school. Dedication of the new school was presented as a three act play ("The Winona Drama") with events held on January 20th – 21st, 1927. The festivities began Thursday evening with entertainment by neighboring high schools: Oakley, Brewster, and Monument, with the main program being The Men's' Glee Club from the Kansas State Teachers College in Hays. The dedication on Friday included comments from representatives of the University of Kansas, Kansas State Agricultural College in Manhattan, and the Kansas State Teachers College in Hays. Architect H.P. Hertz and Mr. Welchons, the contractor, provided a tour of the new building. The County Superintendent announced that the school had attained the rank of "Superior School." Dr. W.A. Brandenburg of Pittsburg was scheduled to be the main speaker but was unable to attend; W.A. Lewis, President of the Kansas State Teachers College filled in, delivering the dedication address. It was estimated that eight hundred enjoyed a community basket dinner at noon. The festivities culminated with a showing of Harold Lloyd's "Why Worry" in the new school auditorium on Friday evening.⁸

A description of the school in the *Logan County News* boasted its modern features:

The building is a modern two story, fireproof brick structure with a basement used only for heating and lighting plants and coal storage. It includes an auditorium with a seating capacity of five hundred, complete with a stage and a motion picture machine. For the next ten weeks, a photo play will be shown each Saturday night, free of charge to district children. The gym is a separate room with a balcony on three sides. In addition to regular classrooms, the school had classrooms specially designed for domestic science, art, vocational agriculture, and manual training, as well as a study hall with library tables and comfortable chairs. The seventeen acre tract provides space for all outdoor sports including football, baseball, tennis, and a half-mile oval track.⁹

The description illustrates the building's reflection of Progressive Era tenets. It was the first local school built with an eye toward safety and sanitation. The building was brick and the first with indoor toilets. The school was built to offer a comprehensive, modern curriculum, and built to serve all grades. The school effectively served the needs of the district for many years. A special bond election was held in 1956 for an expansion of the school, but was defeated. A second attempt was made in 1958, and the bond issue passed. The construction was bid in 1960 and the project enlarged the school to its present size.¹⁰

Unified School District #275 – Triplains was established in 1966 with the unification of the schools in Page City, Russell Springs, and Winona. The new district maintained the high school and grade school in Winona (together in the existing school), and a grade school in Russell Springs (that later closed in 1970). The high school in Page City had closed in 1957; the grade school was closed in the 1966 unification. Today, the structure built as the Winona Consolidated School in 1926, continues to serve as the single attendance center for the Triplains district. It is the only operating public school in the western half of Logan County.¹¹

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section: 8 Page: 6

Historic Public Schools of Kansas
Winona Consolidated School, Logan County, Kansas

Summary

Winona Consolidated School was constructed in 1926 as a public graded school built to meet modern educational trends. The exterior of the school was an evolution of the traditional two story, red brick rectangular structure with a flat roof and parapet, typical of the Progressive Era. A trend common in the later years of the Progressive Era, the design of the Winona School was eclectic, reflecting a variety of stylistic influences, all categorized as Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals. The Spanish clay tile roof, the roof form, the building form with a projecting central auditorium and twin entrances, and the applied ornament and detailing with Tudor and Collegiate Gothic influences, all illustrate variation of traditional Progressive Era characteristics. The plan configuration, however, was clearly influenced by the Standardization Movement that resulted in spaces designed for specialized uses and an emphasis on safety and sanitation.

The school was designed by Hutchinson architects Harry Routledge and Henry Hertz, who during their brief partnership designed county courthouses in Comanche, Edwards, Finney, Gray, Hodgeman, and Sherman counties, and public schools in Sylvia, Longford, Protection, and Winona.¹² The design reflects the period in which it was constructed and the architects' exploration of a variety of architectural styles.

The property maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and association. The school retains the general characteristics of the property type including: its original site and setting, the original building form as seen from the front, the original roof form, the exterior brick and pattern of window and door openings, original ornamentation in the brick and stone detailing, and the primary interior configuration. Alterations to the school are a reflection of the times and trends in school design. The 1960 addition included a second gymnasium, music and shop classrooms, and a cafeteria and kitchen. The school expansion also resulted in some remodeling of the original school, specifically enclosure of the auditorium and gymnasium balconies for classrooms, and extension of the corridor to the new cafeteria in the east end wing. The addition was built on the rear of the original school, clearly distinguished from the original building. Most original windows and doors were replaced in the mid 1970s. Although the replacement windows do not match the original style, they do maintain the original proportions and masonry openings and some original windows are extant for historic documentation. The modifications to the school are within the parameters defined in the multiple property submission and do not sufficiently impact the integrity of the building as to make it ineligible for listing.

The Winona Consolidated School is a traditional example of the Town Graded School property type as the sole public school serving all the residents of Winona and western Logan County. It continues operation as a public school today, the only operating public school in the western half of the county. The school is also significant as a representative of a Progressive Era educational structure and the work of Hutchinson architects, Routledge & Hertz. The Winona Consolidated School is nominated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under the multiple property documentation form, *Historic Public Schools of Kansas* as a representative of the Town Graded School property type.

¹"Winona and Winona Township History," History of Logan County Kansas from Prairie Pioneers to Pioneers of Progress, Centennial Edition. (Logan County Historical Society, 1986) 44.

²Ibid, 44-45.

³Ibid, 46.

⁴"Community Profile," *USD 275 Triplains School Manual/Report*.

⁵History of Logan County, 45.

⁶"Winona School History," *USD 275 School Manual/Report*.

⁷*Logan County News*, 6 January, 1927.

⁸*Logan County News*, 20 and 27 January, 1927.

⁹*Logan County News*, 27 January, 1927.

¹⁰"Winona School History," *USD 275 Triplains School Manual/Report*

¹¹"Winona, Page City, and Russell Springs School Histories," *USD #275 School Manual/Report*.

¹²See *Historic Public Schools of Kansas – Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register*, (Brenda Spencer, 2004) for additional biographical information on Routledge and Hertz.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Sections: 9-10 & Additional Documentation Page: 7

Historic Public Schools of Kansas
Winona Consolidated School, Logan County, Kansas

Bibliography

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Russell Springs Leader – Historical Supplement to the Winona Leader. 3 September, 1987

Spencer, Brenda R. *Historic Public Schools of Kansas*, National Register Multiple Property Nomination, 2004.

Spencer, Brenda R. *Reconnaissance Survey of Winona Consolidated School*, April, 2004.

USD 275 Triplains School Manual/Report (unpublished report provided by school which included histories of Winona, Page City, and Russell Springs Schools, and a Community Profile), no date.

"Winona and Winona Township History," History of Logan County Kansas from Prairie Pioneers to Pioneers of Progress Centennial Edition. Logan County Historical Society, 1986.

Winona School Yearbooks, available at school library.

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description – Lots 1 – 8 and 9 – 16, Block 24 Clark's Addition, Winona City. The site is bordered on the south by 5th Street and on the east by Wilson Avenue.

Boundary Justification – The site is comprised of the school buildings and outdoor recreational facilities, clearly defined by geographic features.

Additional Documentation

Maps

USGS map attached

Figure 2 – Site Plan Sketch (Spencer, 2004)

Historic Views

Figure 1 – Architects' Rendering

Figure 3 – Historic Views of Winona Schools

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Sections: 9-10 & Additional Documentation Page: 8

Historic Public Schools of Kansas
Winona Consolidated School, Logan County, Kansas

Photographs

Winona Consolidated School (aka Triplains or Winona High School and Elementary School)
Logan County, Kansas

Photos were taken by Brenda Spencer November 9, 2004. KSHS holds the original negatives.

#	Description of View [direction of camera]
1	Front (south) facade [north]
2	Detail of one of the two twin main entrances [north]
3	Detail of gable on southwest end wing [northwest]
4	School and site from southwest [northeast]
5	West facade of school and rear addition [northeast]
6	Rear gymnasium and shop [southeast]
7	Rear garage north of school [northwest]
8	Rear addition at northeast corner [southwest]
9	School, site and outbuildings from southeast [northwest]
10	Entry foyer at east twin entrance [south]
11	Ground floor corridor with auditorium on right and enclosed gymnasium balcony on left [east]
12	Ground floor auditorium, stage and interior windows [west]
13	Auditorium, from stage with enclosed balcony at rear [east]
14	Exterior auditorium windows from interior of auditorium (upper original windows, lower replacement – glass painted out on all) [southwest]
15	Original gymnasium, balconies enclosed [west]
16	Typical ground floor classroom with built-in cloak locker and pivoting door screens (Kindergarten room – west end wing) [east]
17	Typical interior door in ground floor corridor [southwest]
18	One of two stairways and secondary entry flanking rear auditorium [northeast]
19	Second floor corridor with auditorium on left [west]
20	Original auditorium balcony doors extant in second floor corridor (balcony enclosed for classroom) [southwest]
21	Upper floor former classroom with chalkboard/cabinet extant
22	Corridor in rear addition [north]
23	Rear shop addition [northwest]
24	Rear gymnasium addition [northeast]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Sections: 9-10 & Additional Documentation Page: 9

Historic Public Schools of Kansas
Winona Consolidated School, Logan County, Kansas

Figure 1 - Architects Rendering
(Routledge & Hertz)
Logan County News
January 20, 1937

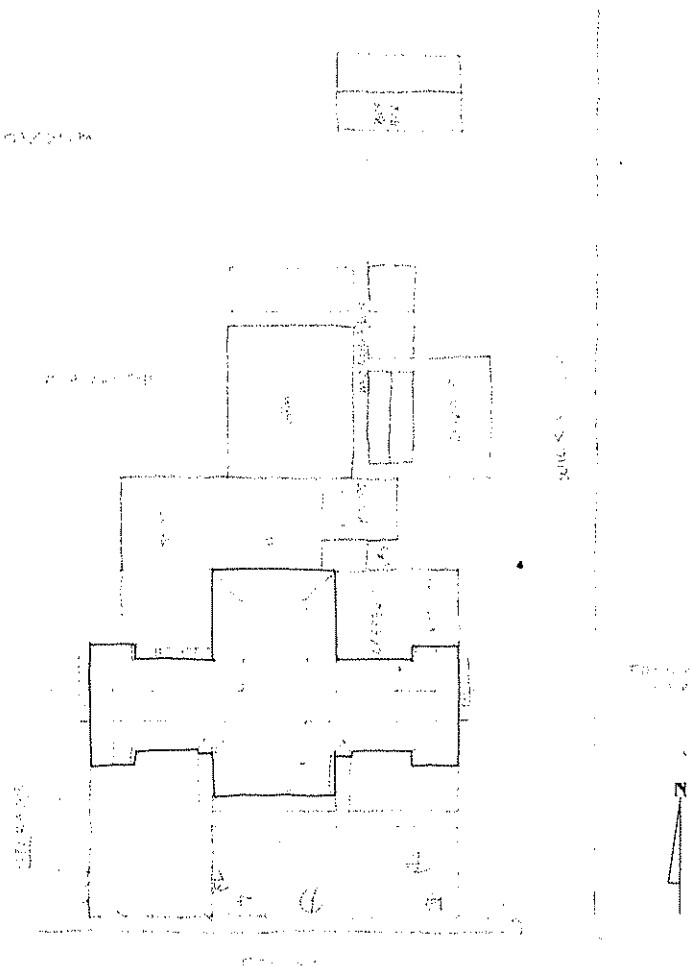


Figure 2 - Site Sketch Plan (Spencer, 2004)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Sections: 9-10 & Additional Documentation Page: 10
Kansas

Historic Public Schools of Kansas
Winona Consolidated School, Logan County,

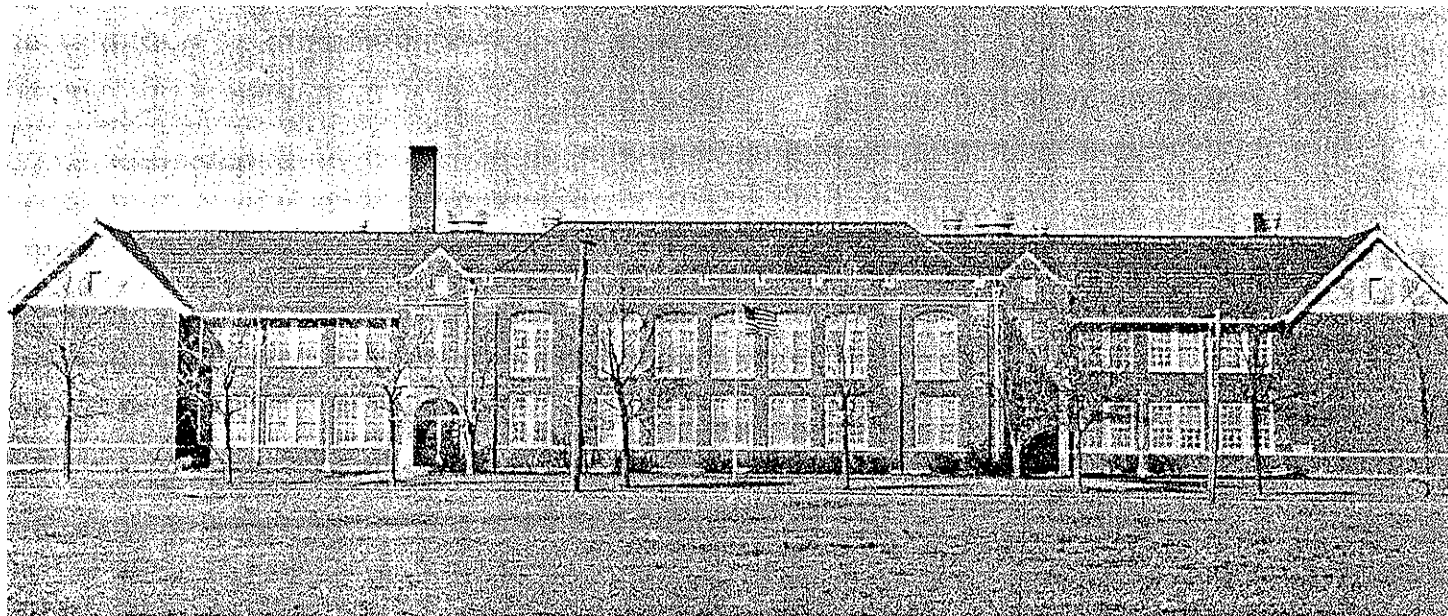
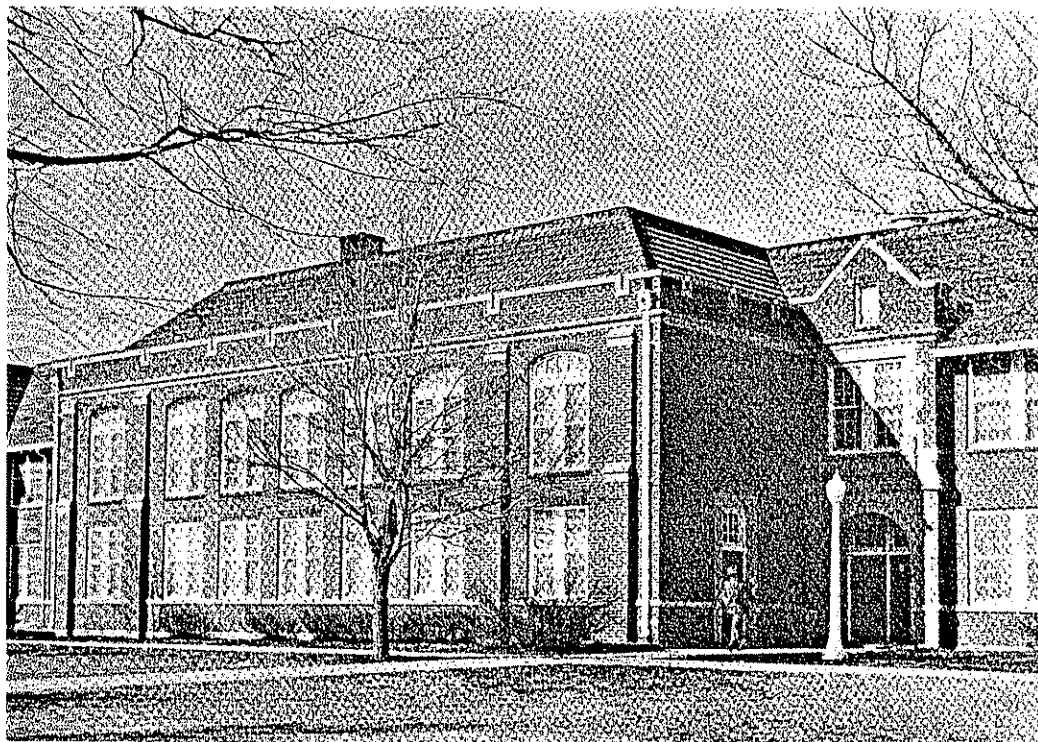
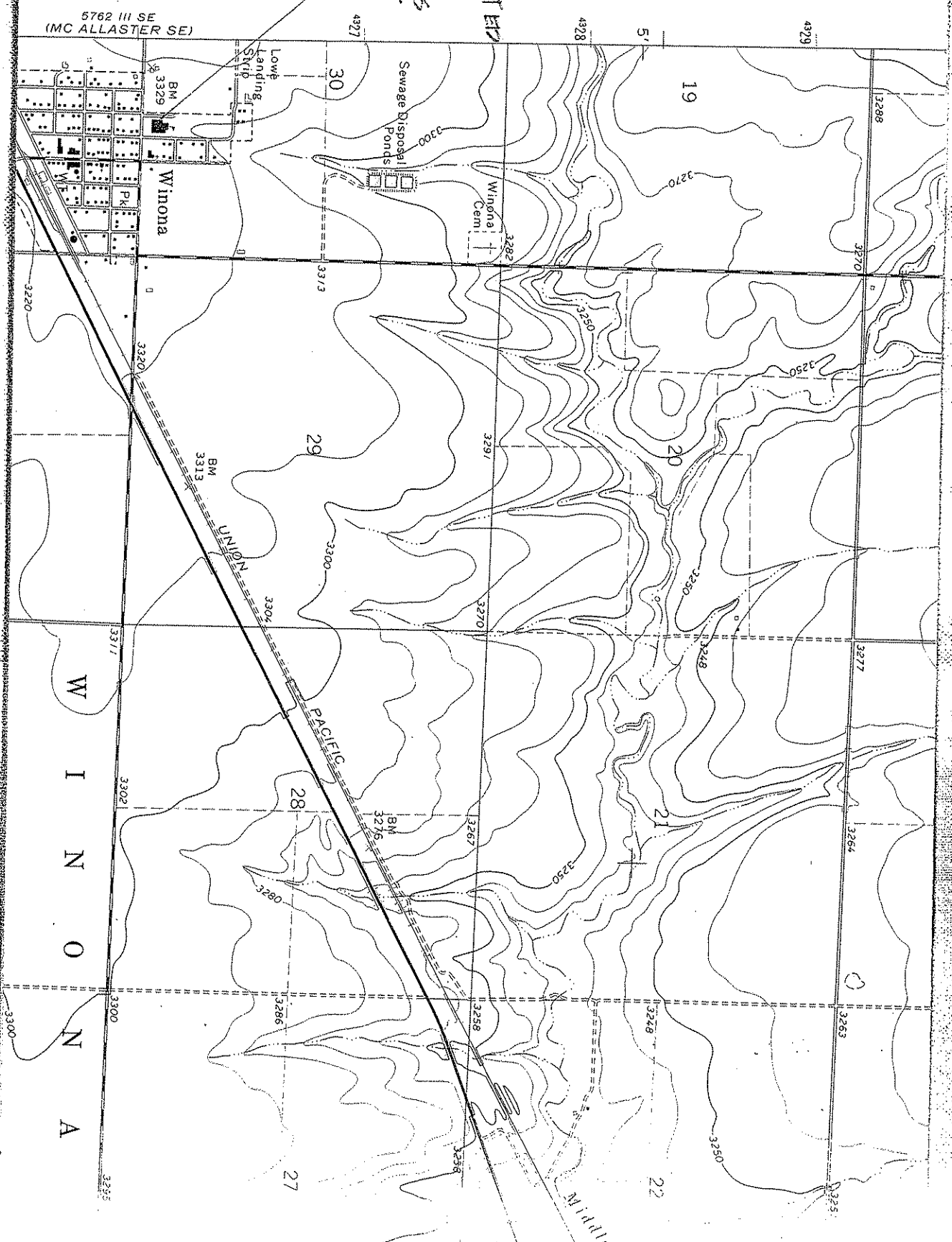


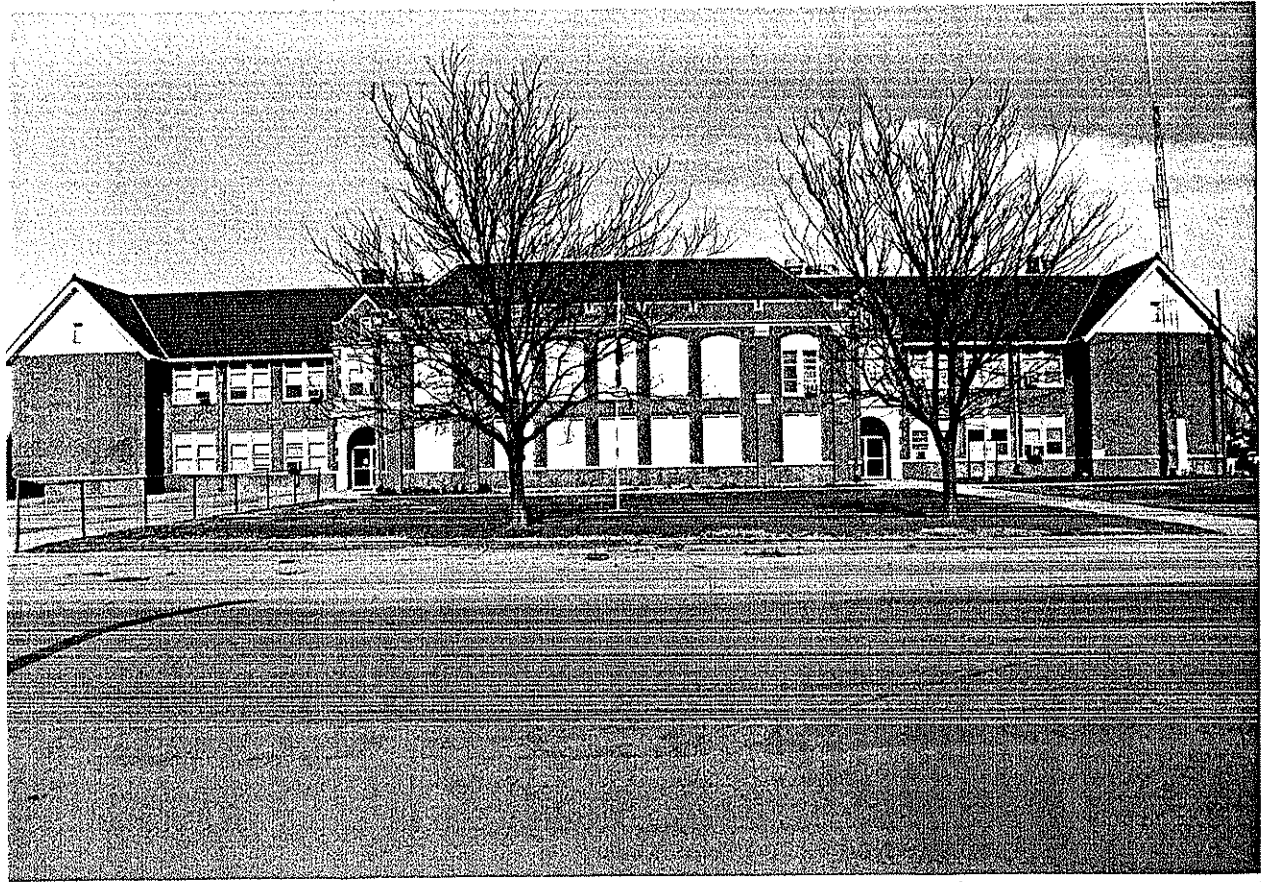
Figure 3 – Historic Views of
Winona Consolidated School

Source: USD 275, Winona High School
(scanned from school yearbooks)



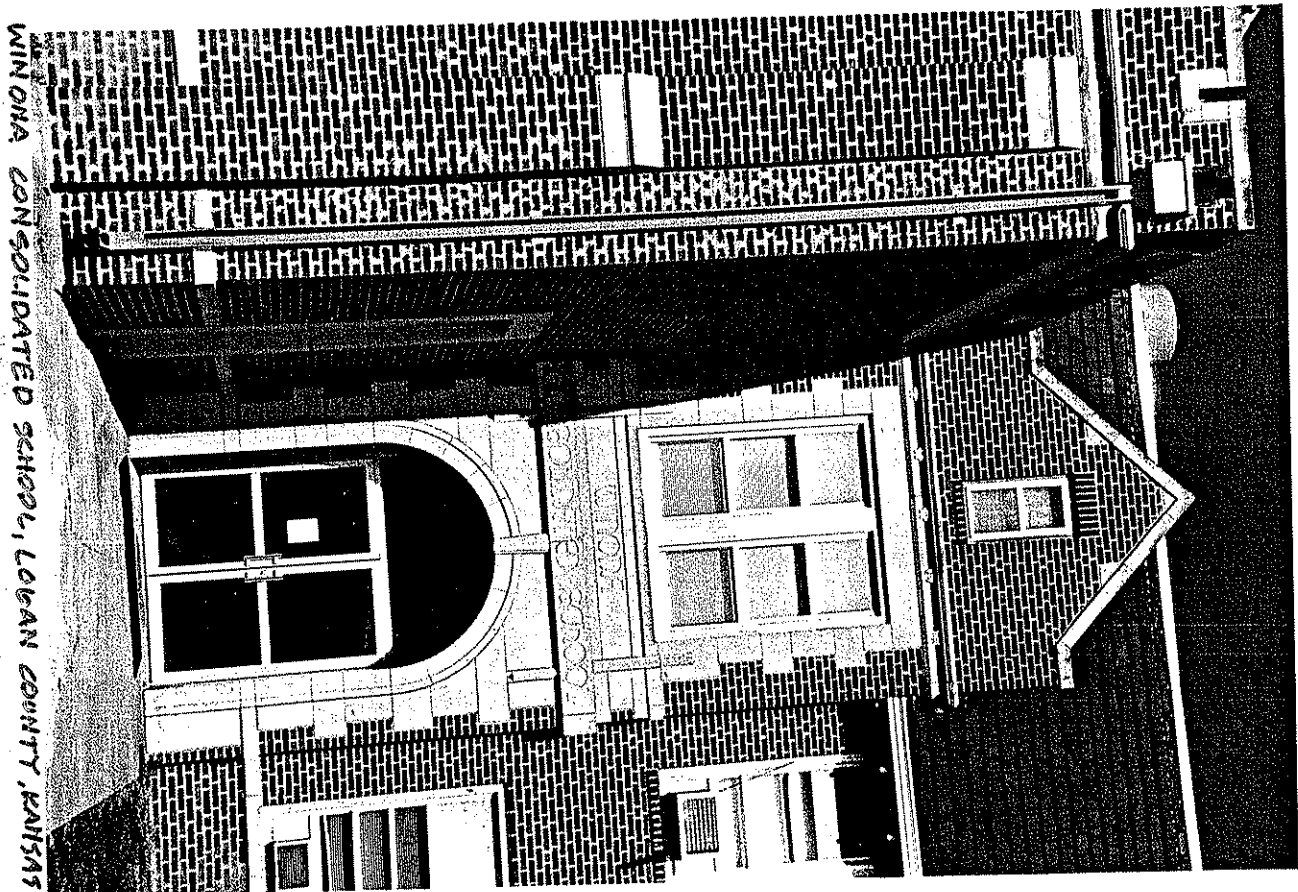
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LOGAN COUNTY,
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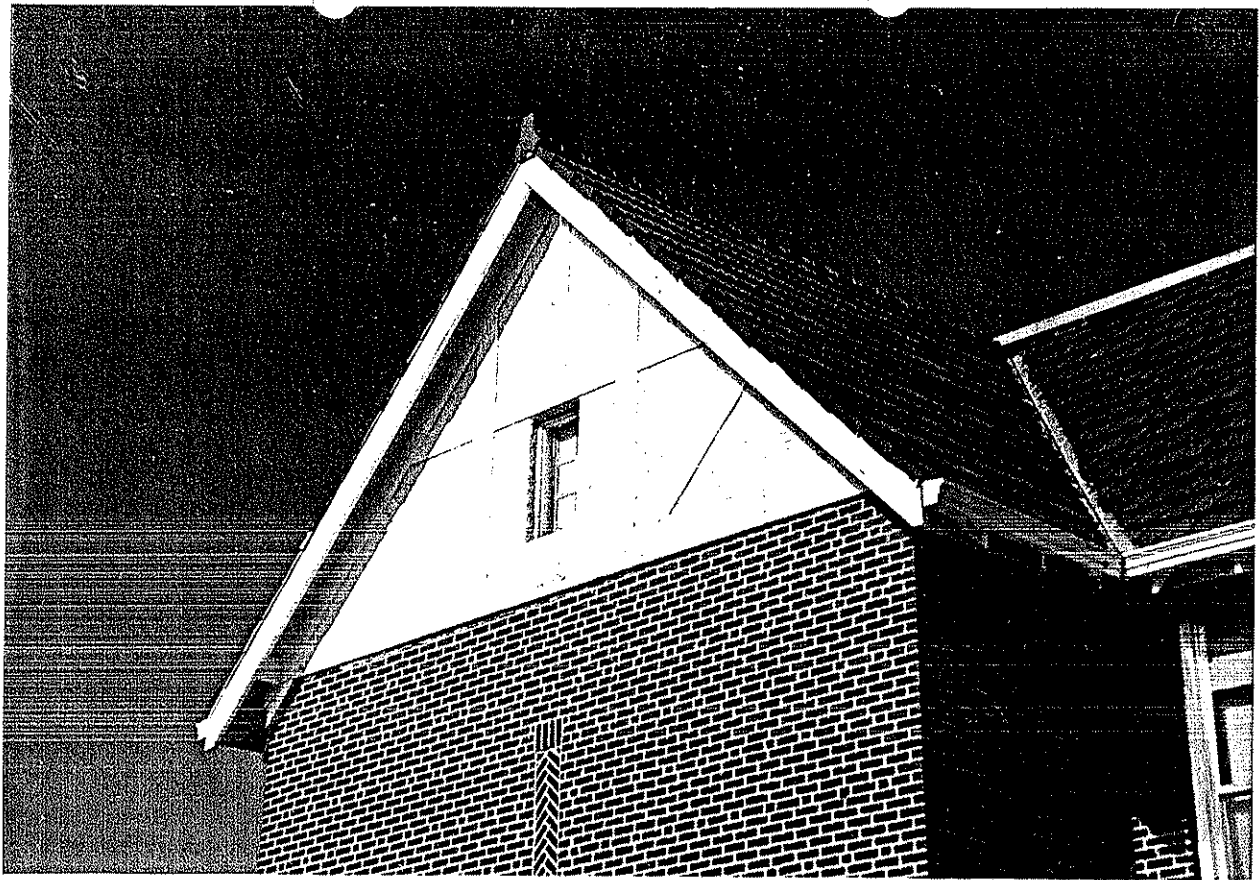


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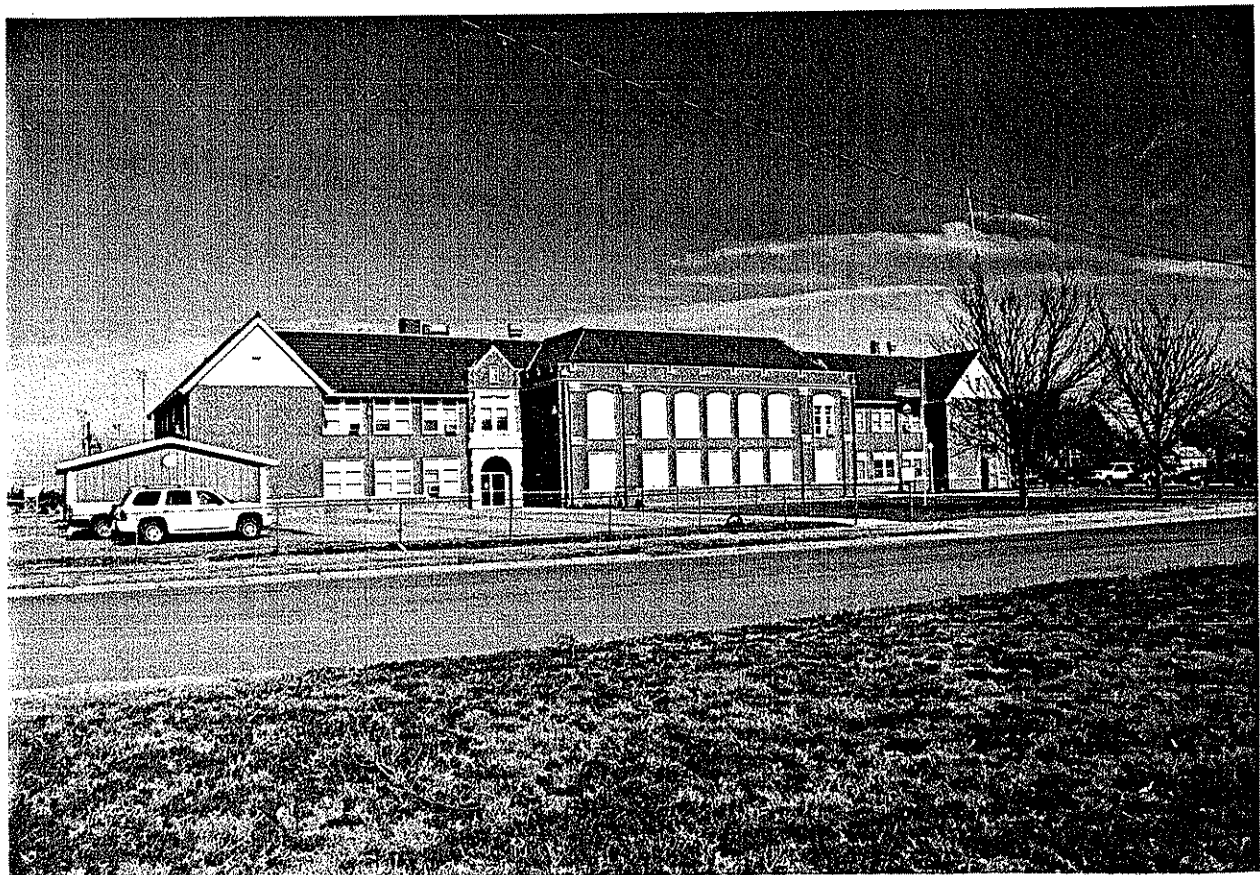
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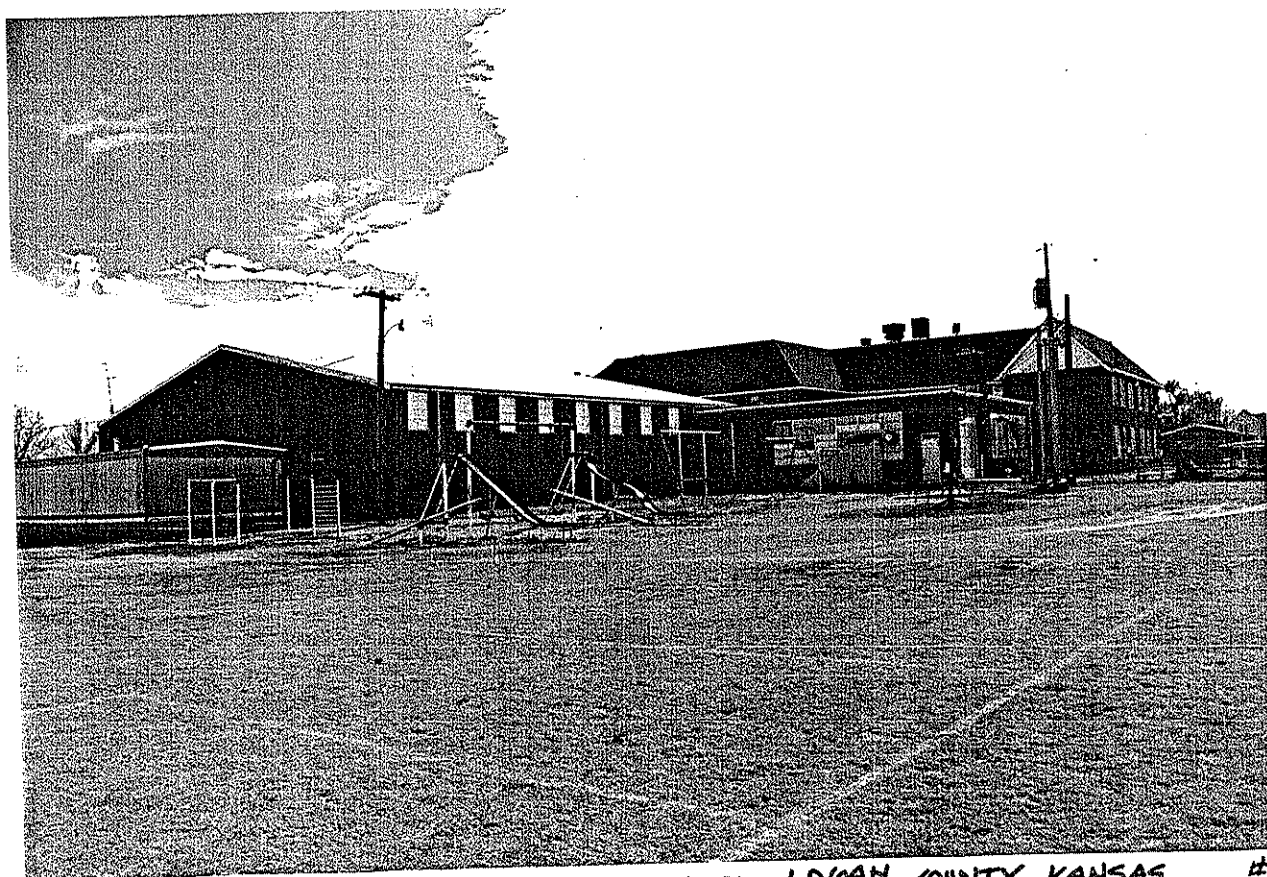
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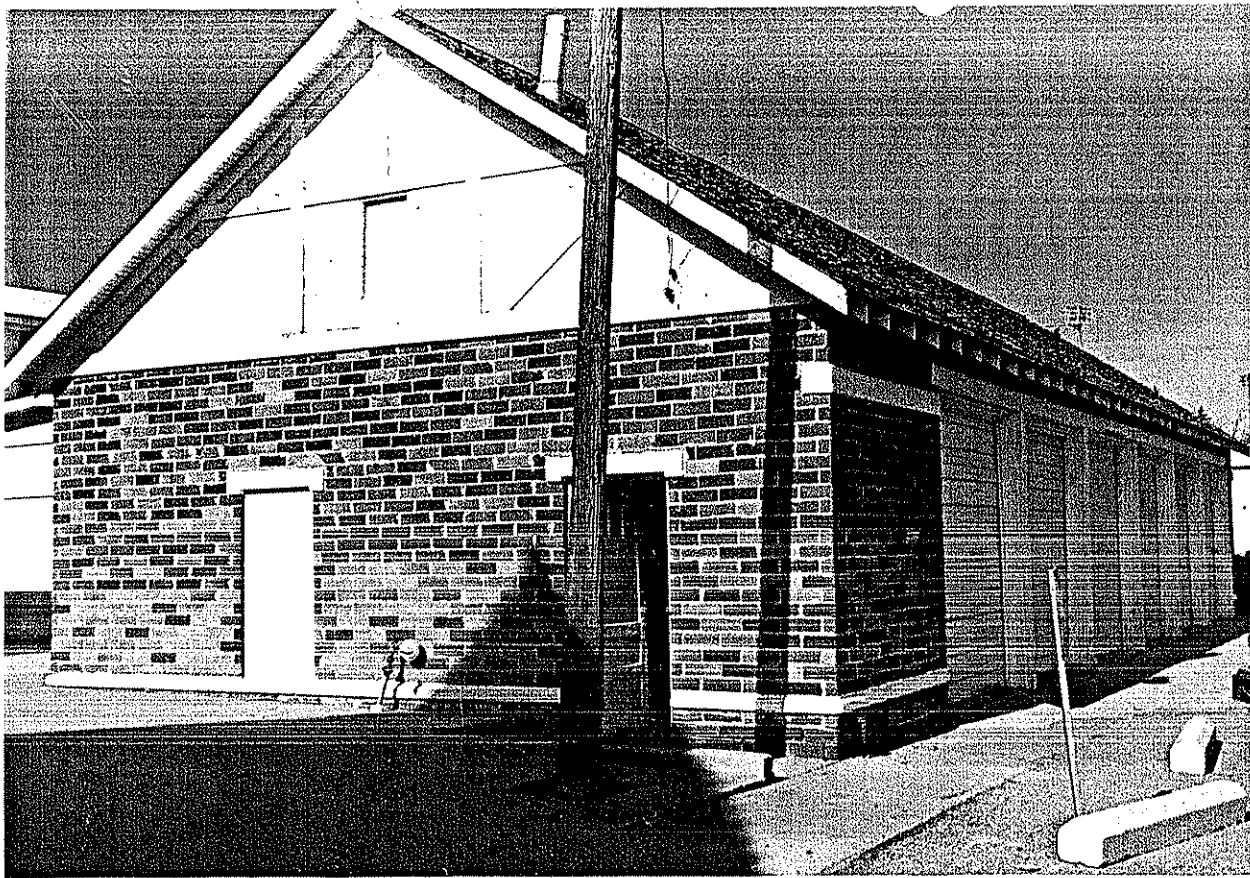
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WINONA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, LOGAN COUNTY, KANSAS #6



WINONA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, LOGAN COUNTY, KANSAS #7



WINONA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, LOGAN COUNTY, KANSAS

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WINONA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, LOGAN COUNTY, KANSAS

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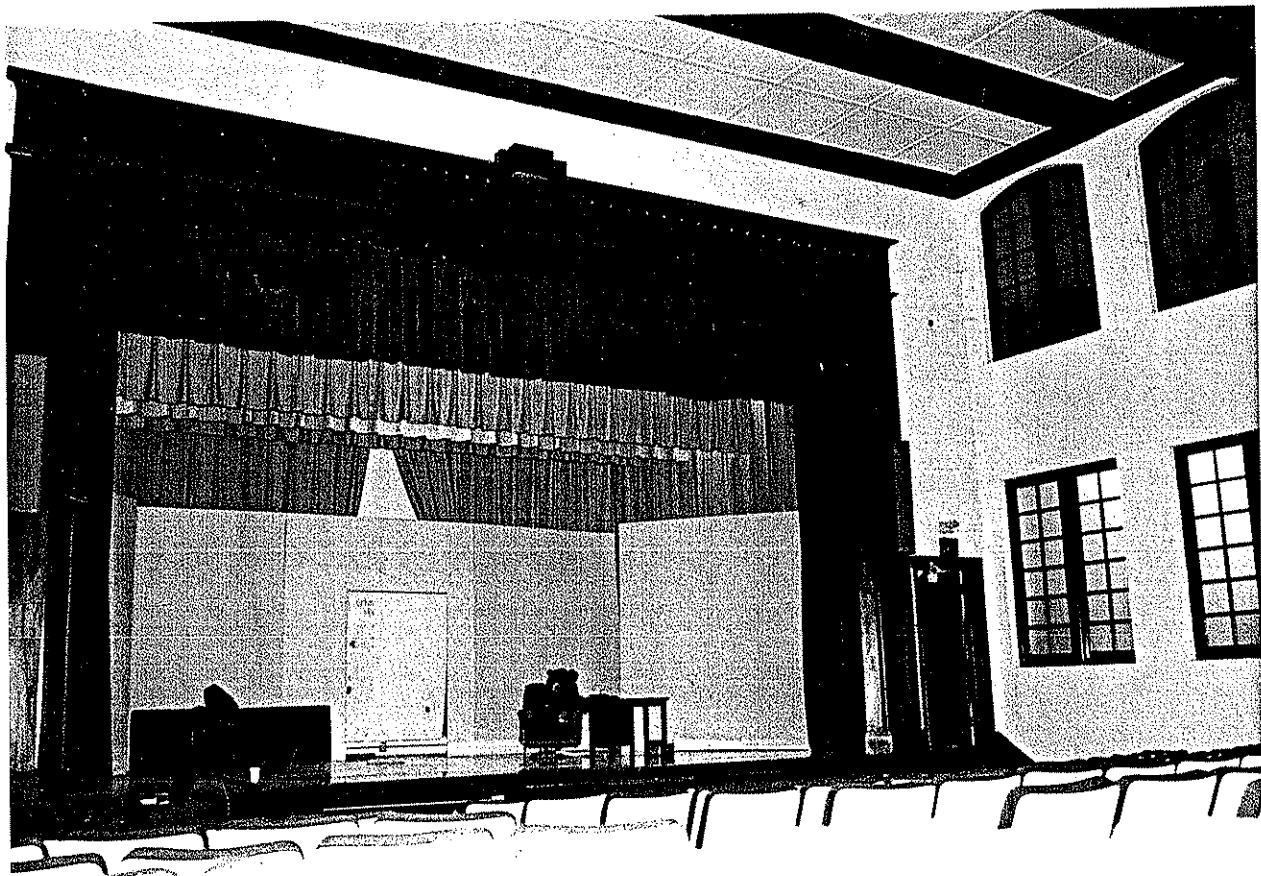


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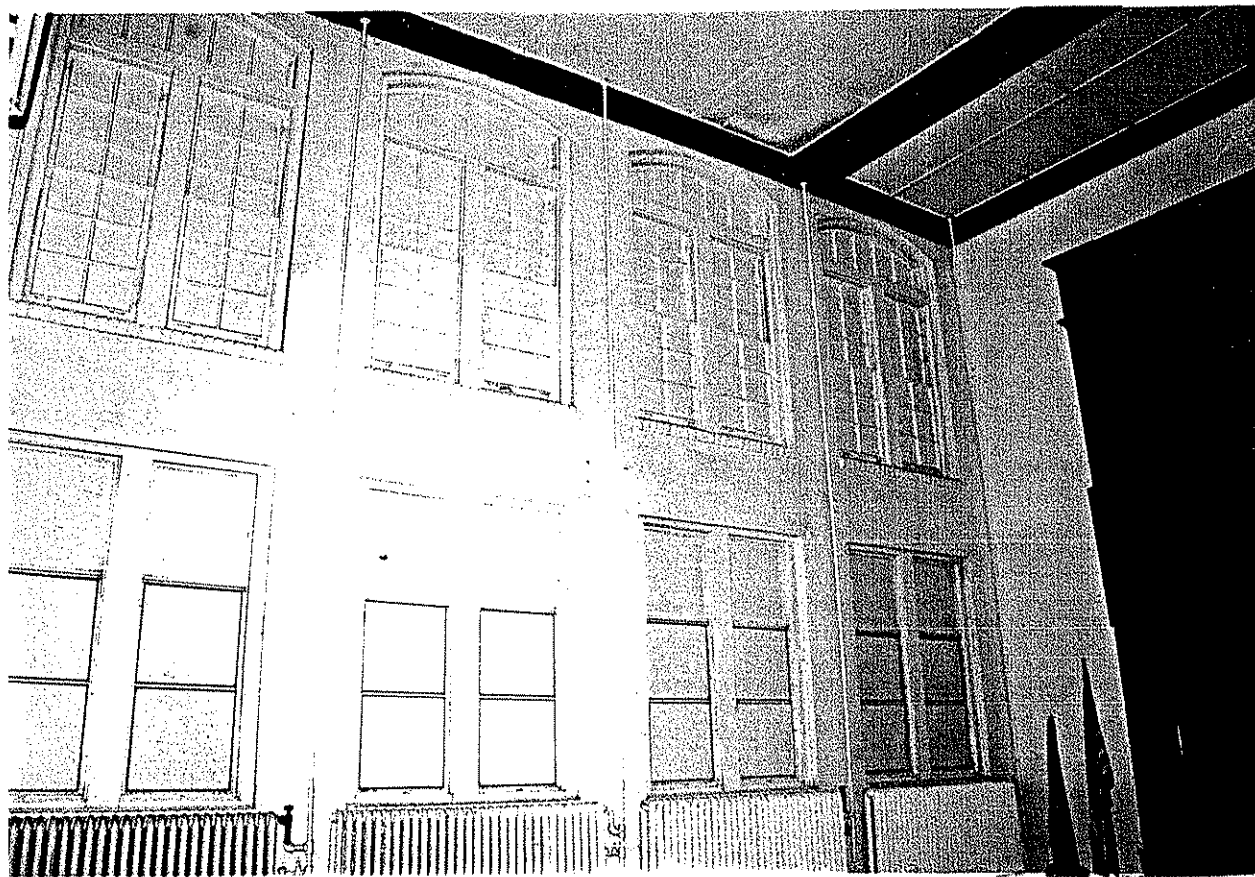
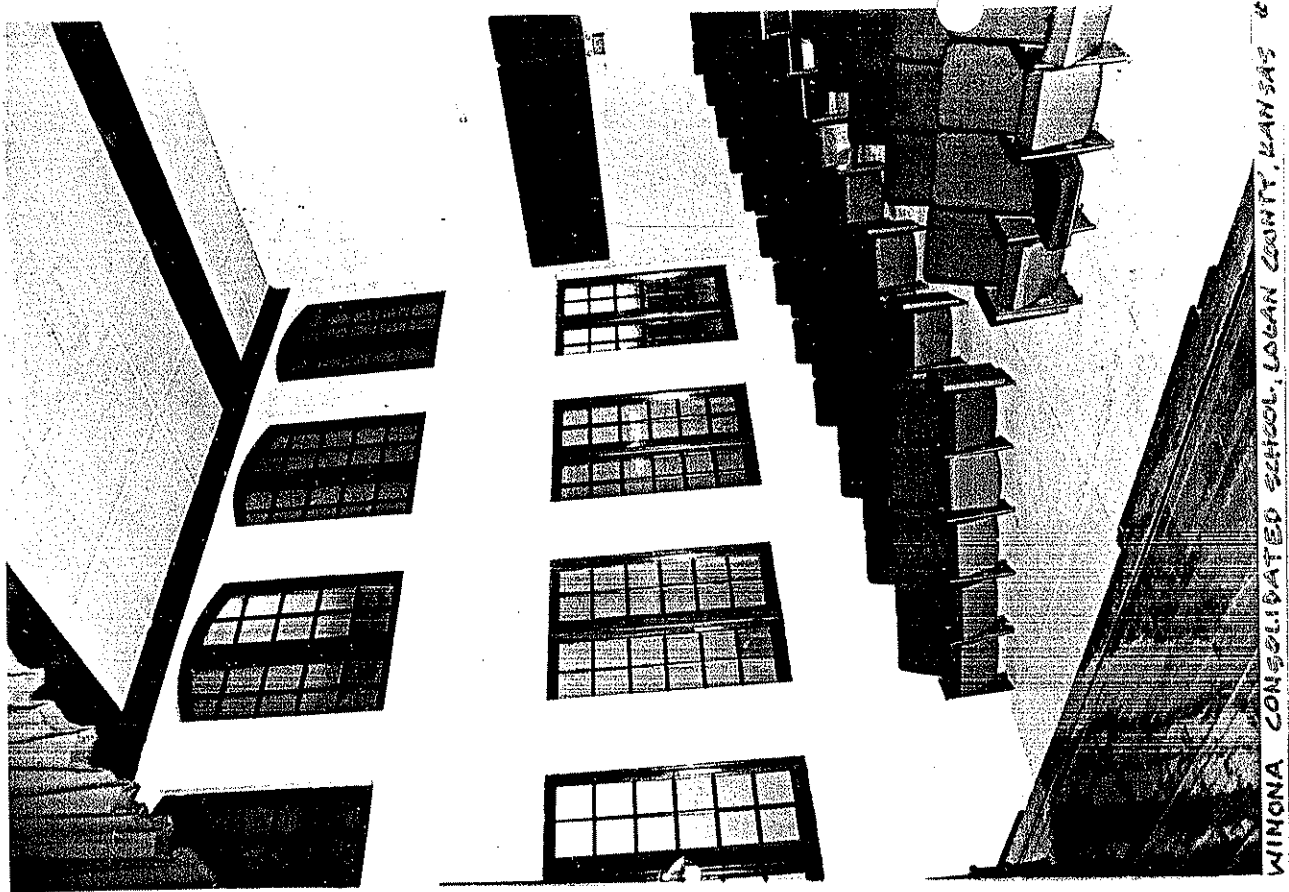
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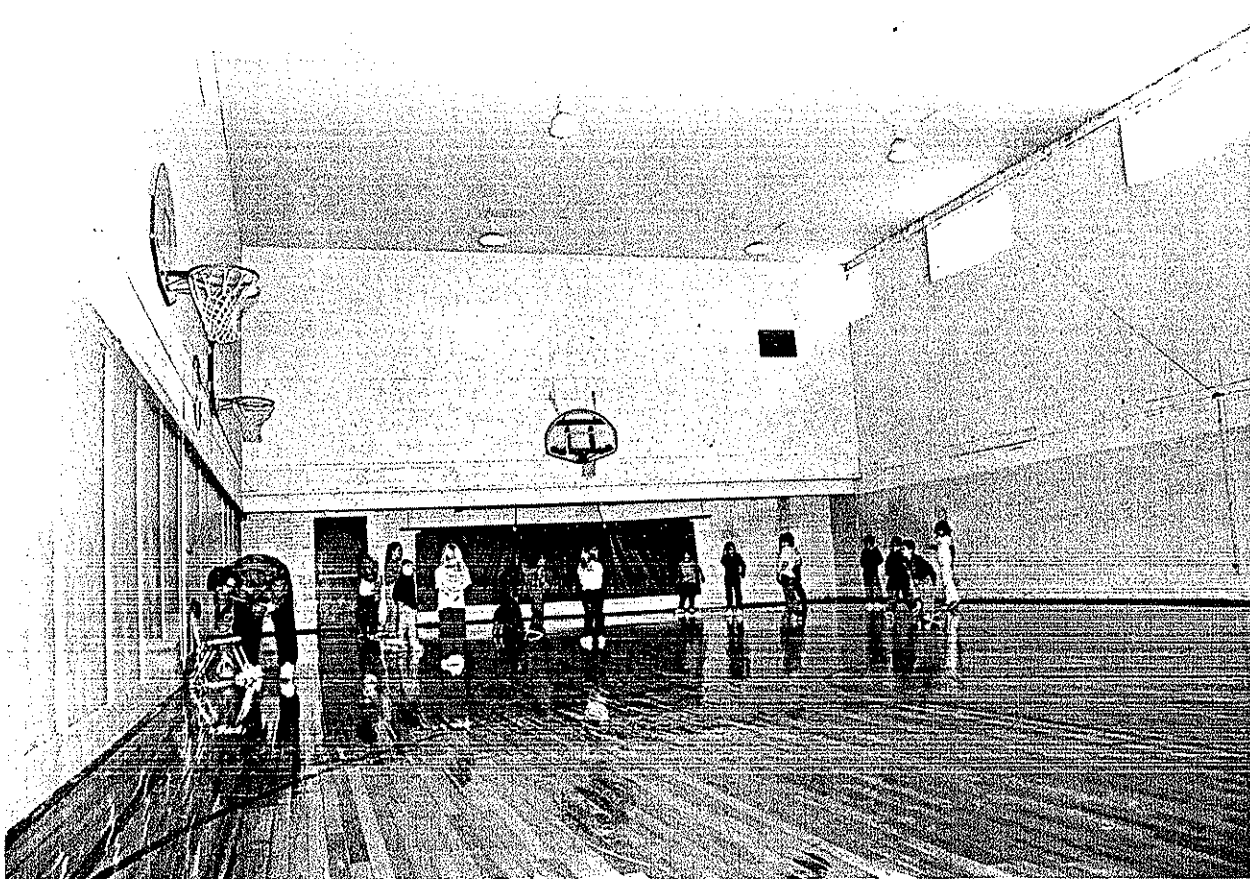
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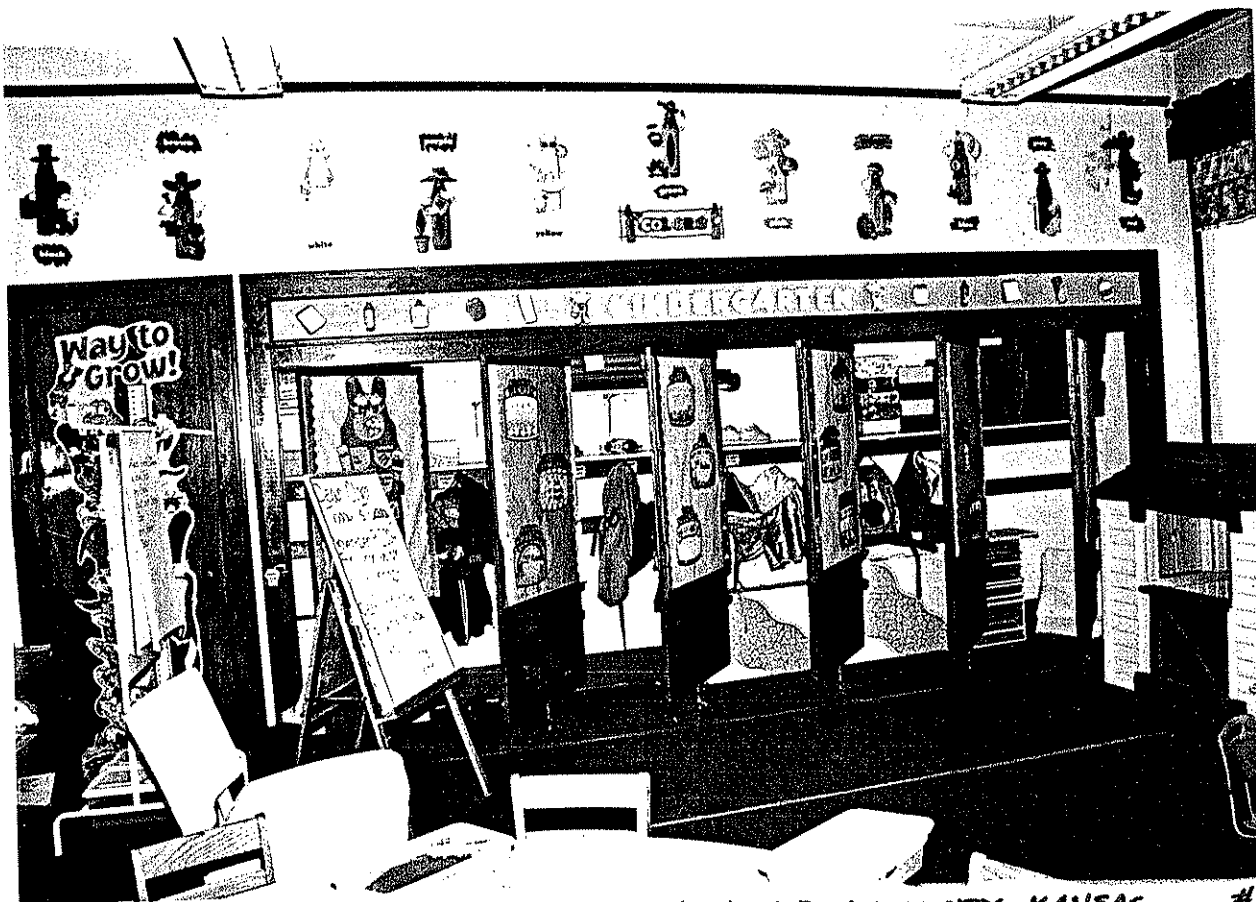


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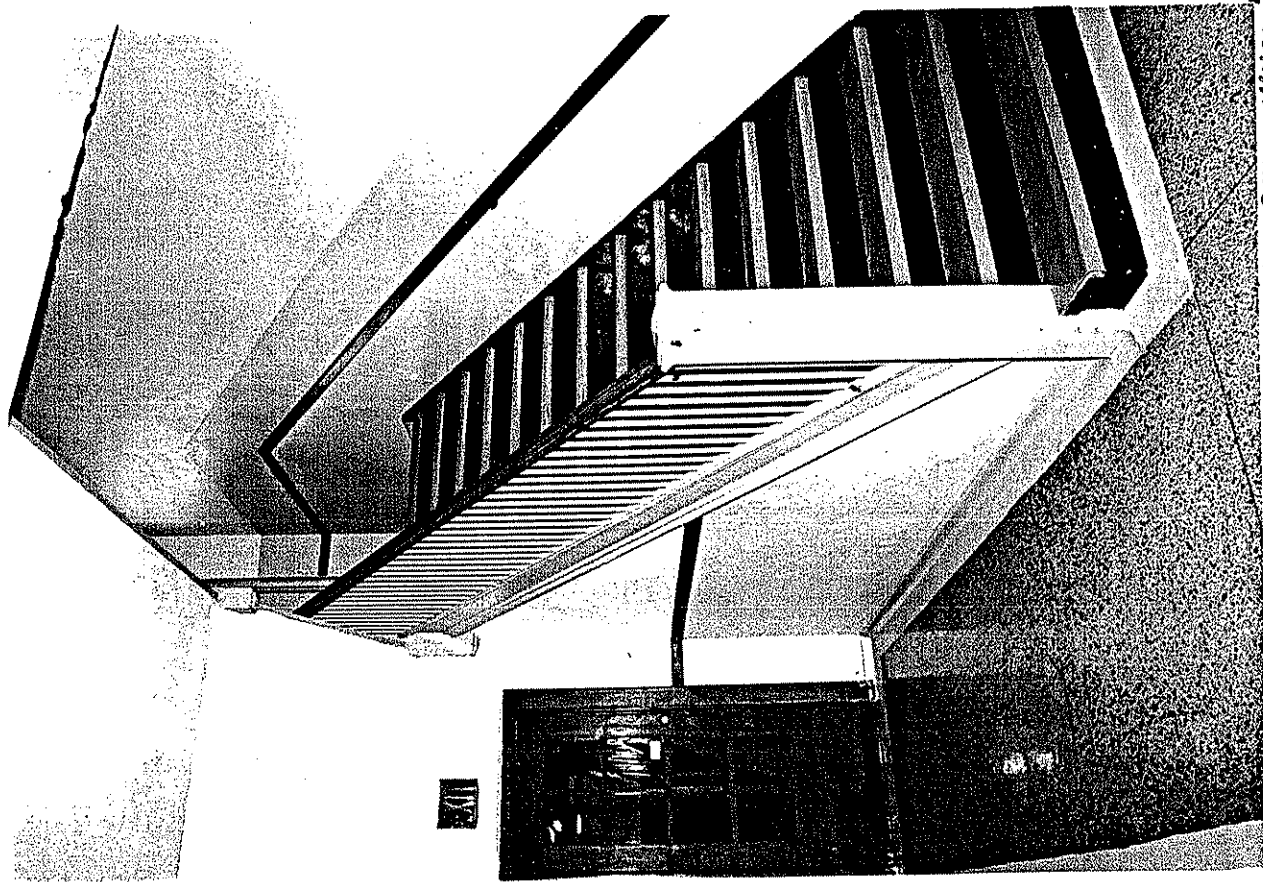
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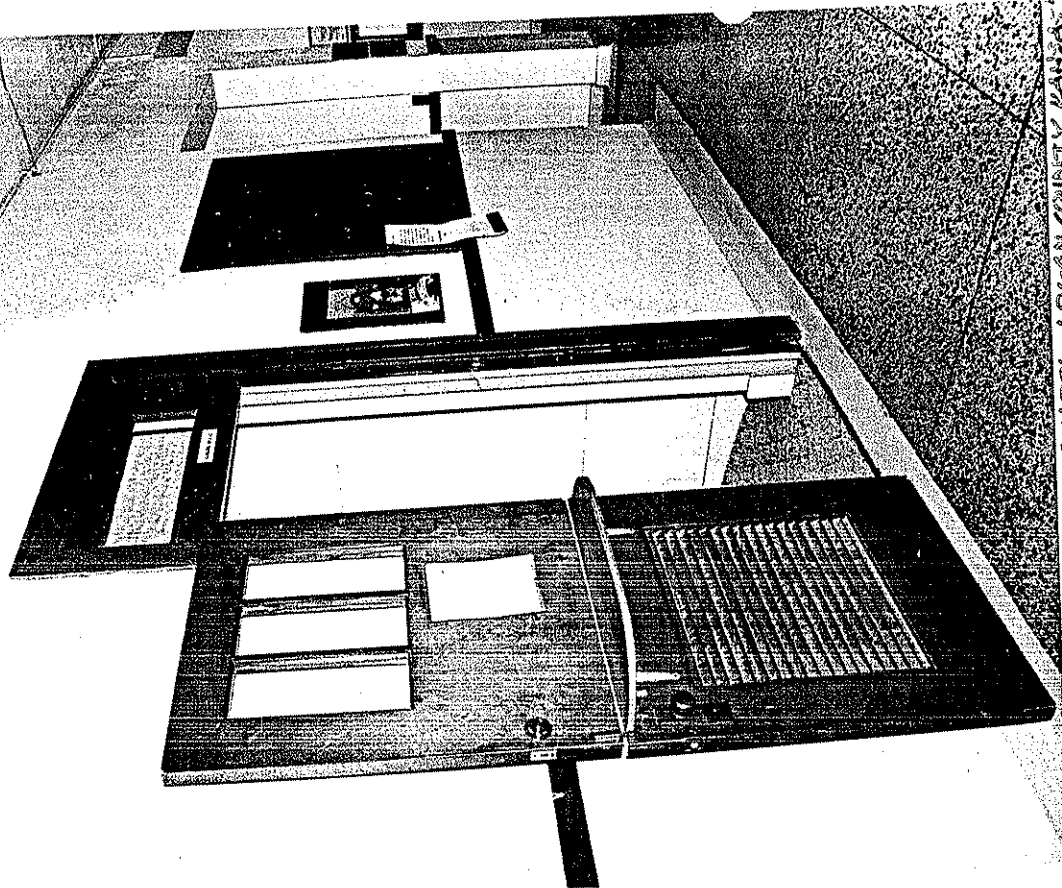
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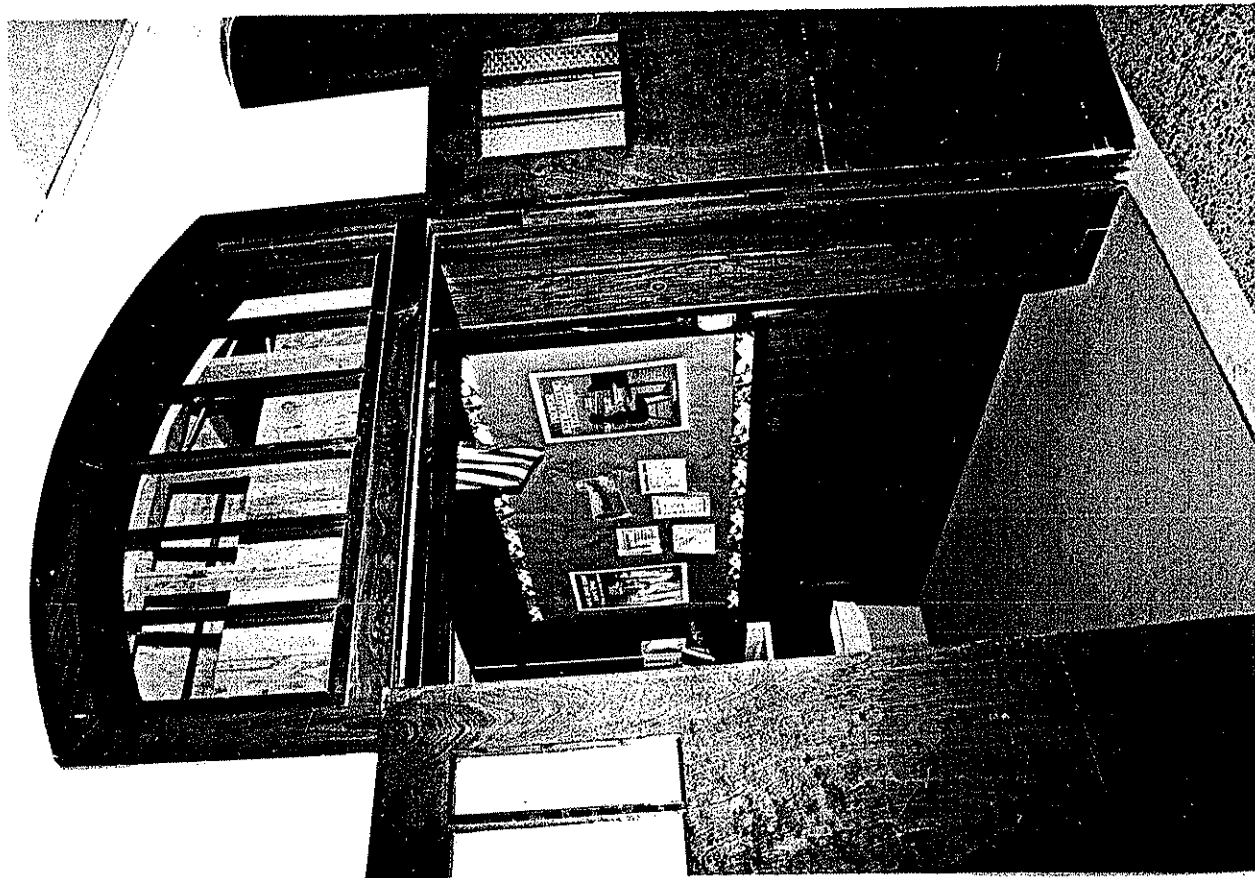
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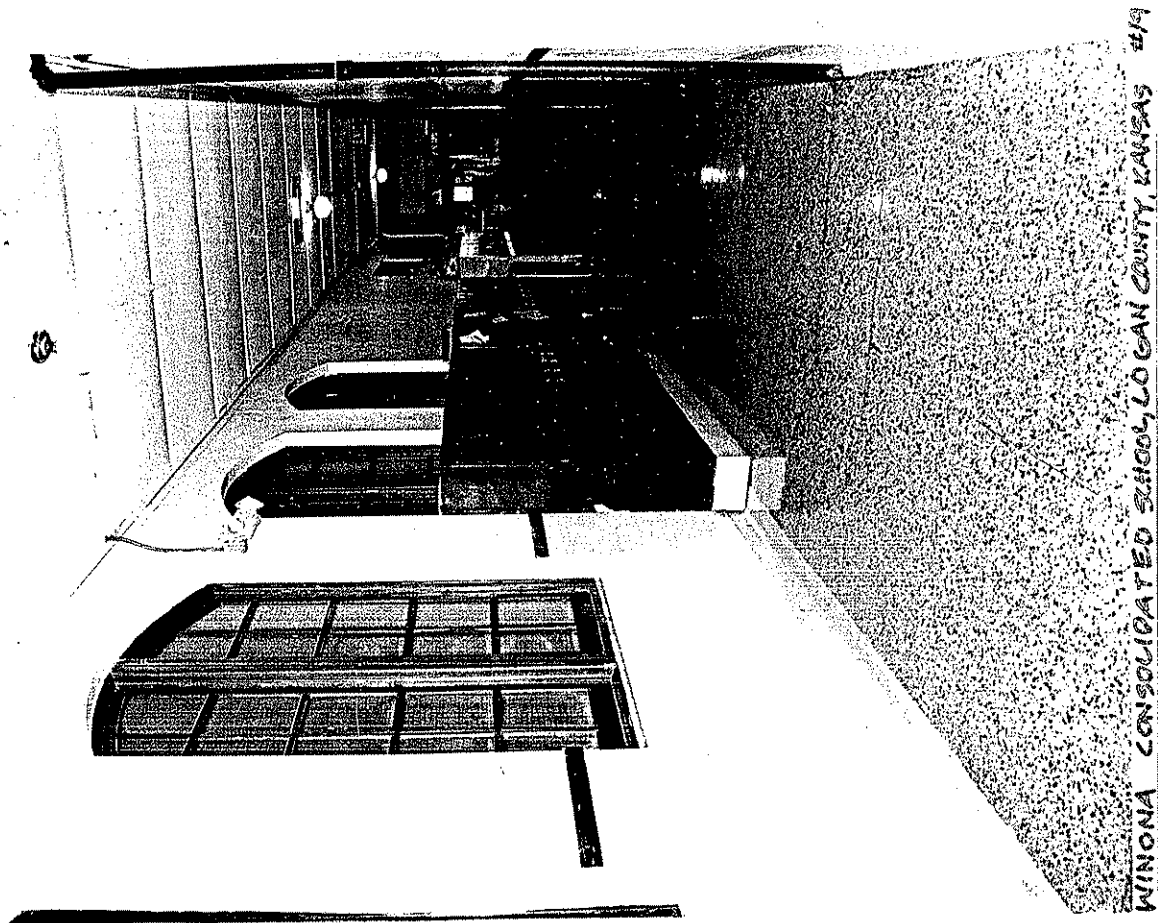
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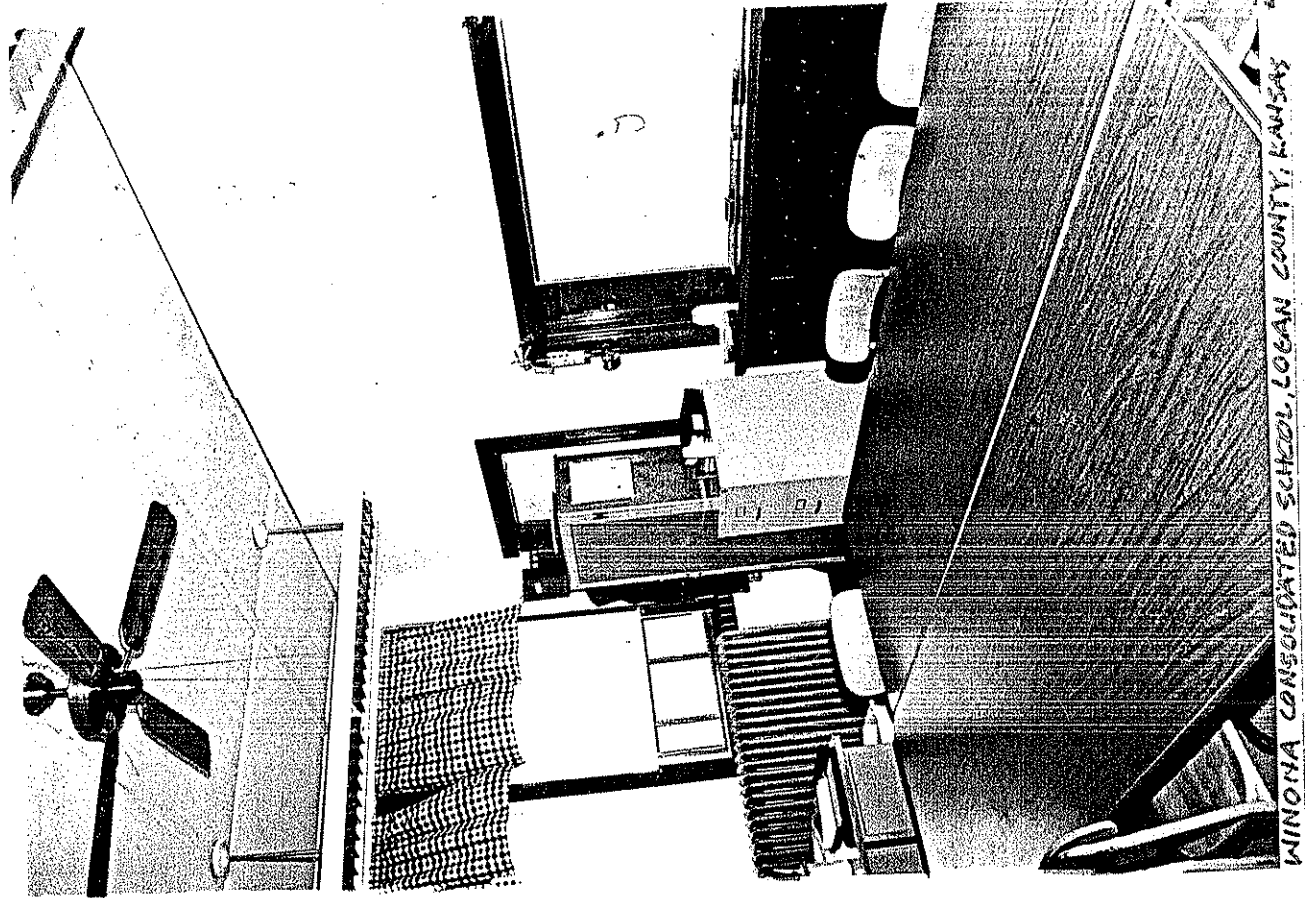
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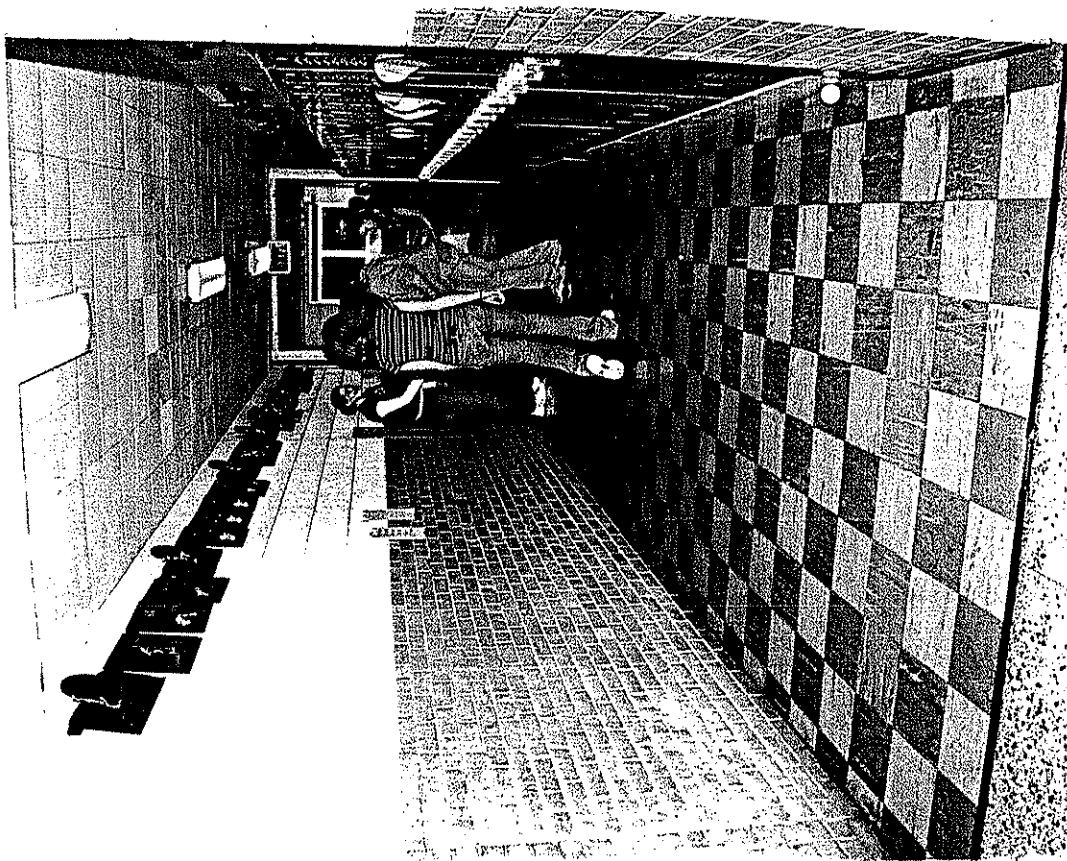
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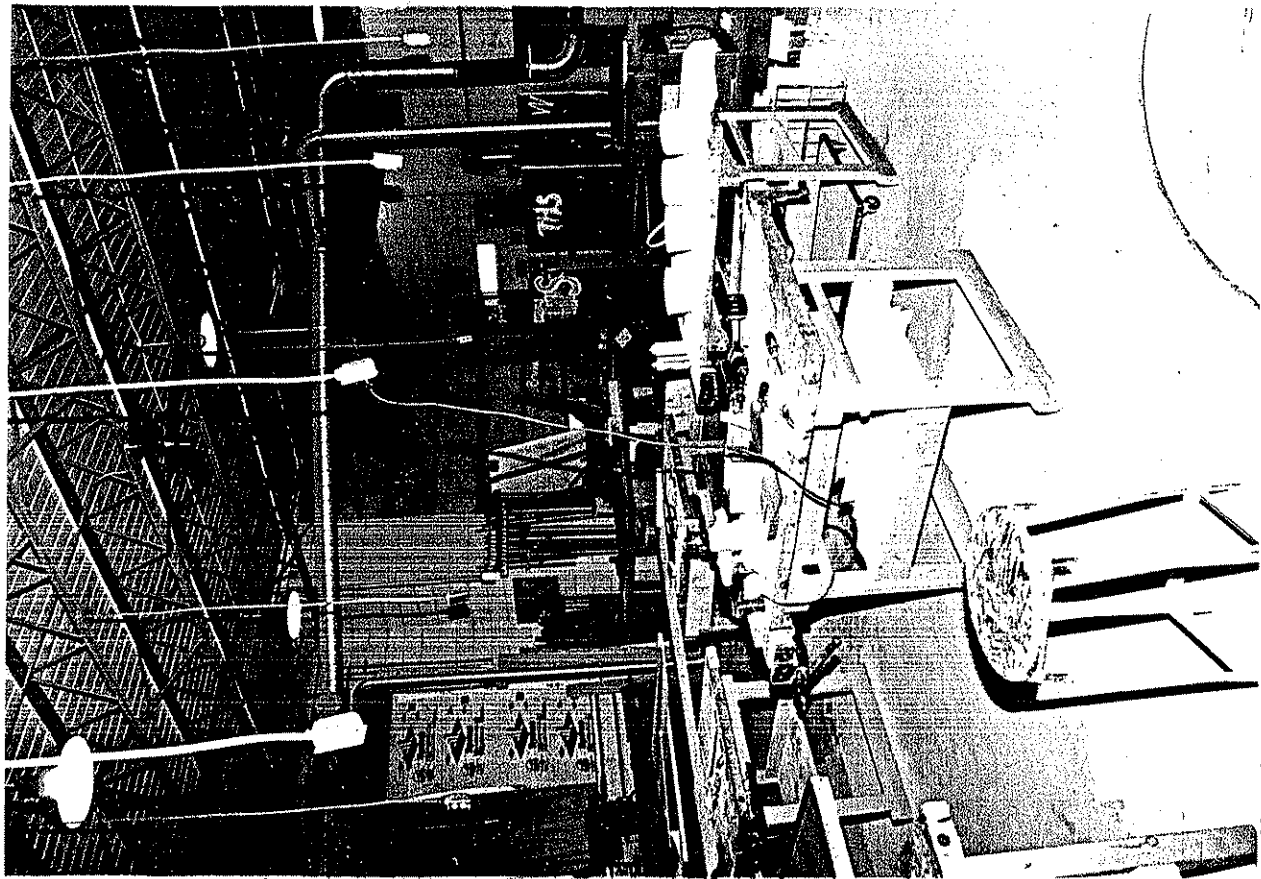
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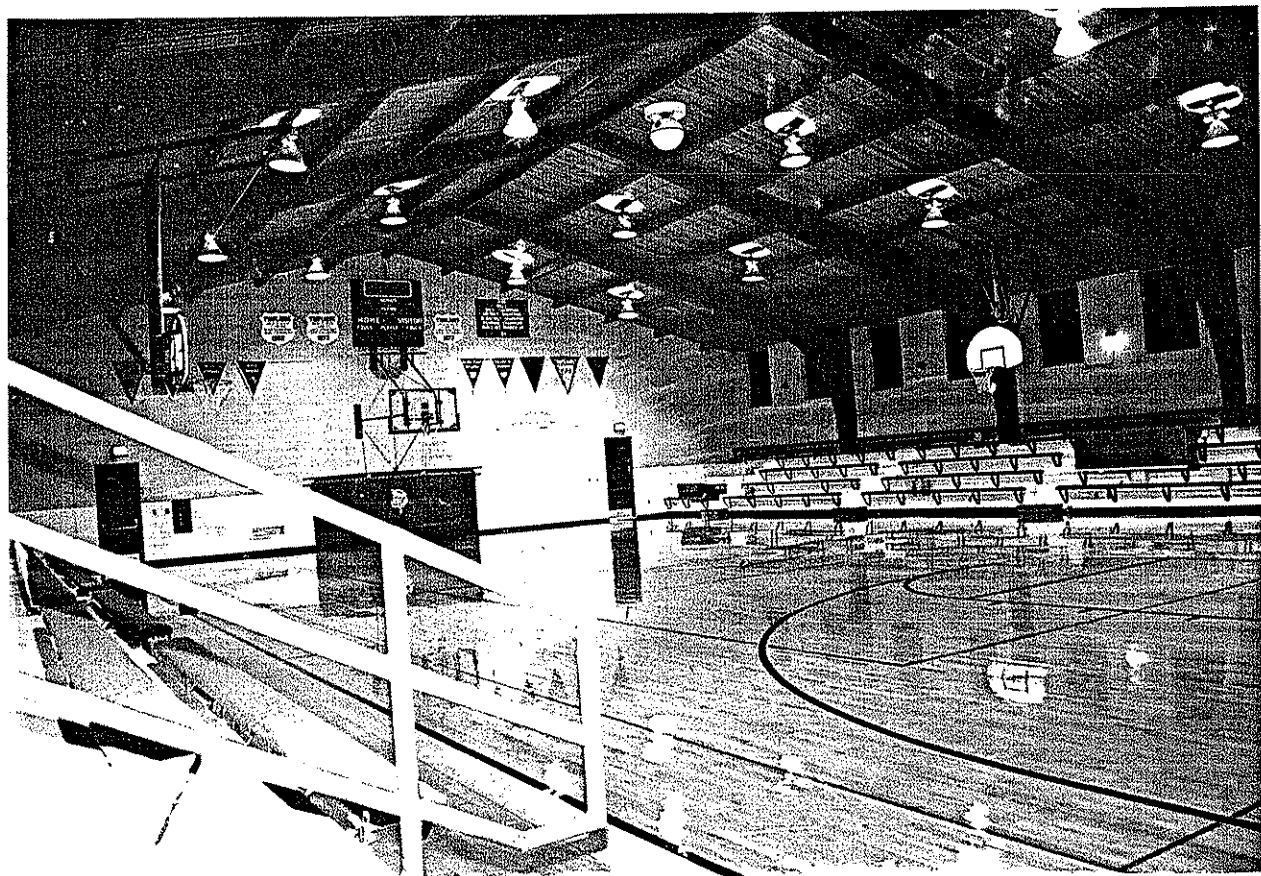
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WINONA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, LOGAN COUNTY, KANSAS